

McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 16

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1918.

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NEW COURSE INAUGURATED BY DIR. FALK

Introductory Lecture Delivered in Strathcona Hall

OVER 500 AT LECTURE

No One in More Responsible Position Than Social Worker

The inaugural lecture, under the auspices of the Department of Social Service was given before a very representative and attentive audience, in the Strathcona Hall, last evening. The chairman, Mr. W. M. Birks, after announcing the general purpose of the course, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Falk.

Director Falk, after briefly outlining the course for the session, gave his very interesting and instructive address on "The Twentieth Century Reformation in Charity."

In introducing his subject, he showed to what degradation the noble word "charity" had been subjected, a word which in its Latin origin was a translation of the Greek word asape—"Love"—a word which not only attempted to convey the highest ideals of service of the early Christians, but also represented the highest ideals of the philosopher Aristotle.

"There is no longer room," said Mr. Falk, "for a 'subjective charity' which warms the cockles of the heart of the giver and damns the soul of the beneficiary."—The words of Rabbi Wise at a conference in Buffalo in 1909 must be fulfilled. "Private philanthropy must cease to hide the evidences of social maladjustment." Social workers must realize that they are traitors to their cause if they, acting as the agents of private philanthropy, fail to make known the truth as to social conditions.

Mr. Falk showed how private philanthropy had blazed the trail in social work for public effort, and predicted that the effect of the war would be to increase the number and nature of the responsibilities to be undertaken by the State.

All our ideas as to what the State could or could not do had gone by the board—a "democratic paternalism" had come into existence, as a war measure which had altered all our ideas as to the right of individuals to live unsocial lives, we had realized as never before that "man cannot live unto himself alone." The individual had sacrificed himself for the good of the State, and the State must now return quid pro quo in protection of the individual. The aimless, thoughtless charities of yesterday, which gave the giver a false sense of security in the hereafter, were passing away. Even the philanthropists were beginning to realize that with the example of a bloody Russian Revolution before them, subjective charity of this kind neither afforded insurance against disaster and death in this world nor salvation in the world hereafter.

The Reformation in Charity which was showing itself in many ways, required that charity, public or private, must be objective—must aim at and effect a permanent increase in human happiness for the beneficiaries—if it was to be worthy of the name charity.

There would be martyrs in the cause. Hypocrisy in social work and charity must be eliminated. We must revert to early Christian ideals and find ourselves as strong as the early Church, which refused to take money for charity from persons who themselves were living uncharitable lives. "No one," said the speaker, in closing, "is in a more responsible position than the social worker at this time—with stupendous problems of industrial reconstruction and taxation facing this and all countries, no one should see more clearly than the social worker the necessity for expressing charity in terms of human justice to the wage-earners of the country."

Failure on the part of capital to realize the justice of the demands of labour for a full share in the proceeds of its labour, sufficient, at least, to ensure for all the opportunity to live a full life, might result in industrial revolution. It was the duty of the social worker to facilitate this realization, to help to achieve this rapprochement by interpreting courageously and fearlessly the truth as to the social conditions to which the working classes are subjected.

At the close of the lecture Rev. Father Hingston, Rector of Loyola College, was invited to say a few words. He believed that although there were many things in which Protestants and Catholics could not see

WHAT'S ON

To-day.

Nominations for Members Students' Council.

9.30 a.m.—Meeting of Med. '20.

12.55 p.m.—Meeting of Arts Under-

graduate Society.

1.00 p.m.—Meeting of R.V.C. Under-

graduate Society.

2.00 p.m.—R.V.C. Basketball Practice.

3.00 p.m.—R.V.C. Basketball Practice.

5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Med. '19.

7.30 p.m.—Meeting of Annual Board in Faculty Room of R.V.C.

8.00 p.m.—Arts and Science Freshmen Reception in Strathcona Hall.

Coming.

Nov. 21, 5.00 p.m.—Water Polo at Y.M.C.A. Tank.

Nov. 21—Freshmen Reception

Nov. 24—Meeting of Columbian Club.

Nov. 27—Nominations Close.

Dec. 6—Informal Dance at Union.

Dec. 6—Election of Faculty Repre-

sentatives to Council, also of

President Union and Track Club.

LIEUT HAGUE, S.C.L.'14, SANITARY CORPS, HOME

Has Seen Much Service on the French and Italian Fronts.

Lieut. Kennington H. S. Hague, S.C.L.'14, has arrived home on leave for two months. He has been overseas for about three years and a half, the last eight months of which were spent on the Italian front. In June, 1915, when Major (now Lieut-Col. T. A. Starkey) raised a small corps of trained men as the Sanitary Section of the Army Medical Corps, Lieut. Hague was one of the first to enlist. The idea of a Sanitary Corps was a new one, the work being rendered necessary by the underground methods of fighting adopted, and Major Starkey's was the first of the kind to leave Canada.

Their work was to save the lives of our own men and prevent the diseases which in years past had been scourges of all armies in the field. They had the control of purification of the water supply, the supervision of food distribution and storage, and the care of sewage works. Lieut. Hague was a sergeant in this corps for some time, and although his work was behind the lines he managed to see a good deal of the fighting and was often in dangerous places.

He then went over to England and trained for his commission in the artillery. On receiving his commission he was immediately attached to the 4th Canadian Siege Battery and saw service with them in France. About eight months ago he was transferred to the Royal Engineers for service on the Italian front and has been with them in the mountains since the spring of this year.

For more than three years Italy has kept a million Austrian troops engaged on her frontiers, and has fought a mountain warfare of incredible difficulty with surpassing courage.

Lieut. Hague is a brother of Lieut. Owen Hague, S.C.L.'09, of the 2nd Brigade Canadian Field Artillery, who was killed in action near Ypres in May, 1915.

WATER POLO PRACTICE YESTERDAY.

The initial practice of the water polo team was held yesterday afternoon at the Y.M.C.A. tank. There was a fair turnout, and a brisk game was played between two scrub teams. The men were not in the best of condition, but some very good material was apparent. There will be another practice to-morrow at five, and all others desirous of trying for a place on the team are requested to turn out and help make it a success.

STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Grote Hutcheson and others spoke at the noon exercises held at Hampton Institute in celebration of the induction of 150,000 student soldiers into the students' army training corps and the organization of the corps at Hampton Institute. Gen. Hutcheson spoke on the making of good soldiers and the excellent services rendered overseas by Negro troops. Later he reviewed the 300 members of Hampton's B unit of the student army training corps and 250 Hampton Institute students who plan to join the corps.

eye to eye yet in the field of social service and all its problems there was a common working ground upon which all concerned could co-operate for the common good.

FROSH GIVEN TO MIDNIGHT REJOICINGS

Do Dances to Tune of Sweet Music

FACES WELL DECORATED

Pyjama Clad Residents of "Hall" Awaken Neighbourhood by Their Yells.

Last night the first steps in regard to initiating the Freshmen took place. Confident that all danger had passed the First Year men were beginning to lose their air of fearful expectation which is so characteristic of them. Unfortunately, however, they had not reckoned upon the craftiness of the men of the other classes.

The first scene of the intended raid was in the basement of Strathcona Hall. Here about twenty-five of the other residents of the place had collected and were laying plans for a coupé upon the unsuspecting innocents in the upper part of the building. Among the group were many lofty seniors and juniors, but all had apparently forgotten their dignity for the moment in the excitement of rendering more mature the verdant Freshmen.

About eleven o'clock the group had swollen to much larger proportions and a move was made towards the residential parts of the building. In response to polite taps upon the doors, the frosh invariably got up out of bed and pulled back the bolts allowing an easy access to their rooms. They were requested to get dressed immediately in their ancient clothing and over these were placed their pyjamas colored with various stripes, varying from lavender to a bright red. The artists then proceeded to display their ability as decorators; paints of all colors were produced and applied to the faces of the still sleepy and surprised looking new comers. Many an innocent who had yet a downy fluff on his cheeks was suddenly adorned with a huge military mustache and chin whiskers.

When all had been securely tied up and placed in a row they were led out into the view of the outside world. They were led down McGill College Avenue as far as Burnside Street, where a halt was called until the captives had mastered the Freshman yell. After many trials a yell which was given with much urging by the captors sounded very much like this:

Freshies, freshies, one and all;
Soothing syrup when we bawl.

Good for nothing, green as grass,

McGill freshies, baby class.

The march then proceeded down St. Catherine Street, where a very creditable snake dance was performed as far as Bryson's. Here, a halt was called and, lured by the seductive music emanating from the lower part of that establishment everyone went downstairs. The dancers readily gave way to the merry-makers and led by the orchestra the gaily arrayed students did a very creditable dance about the centre of the room. It was then decided that all would sit down and listen to their comrades who were each in turn brought out in the middle of the circle and forced to give either a recitation or a song. "Where do we go from here, boys," was sung with great vim and also with a great amount of earnestness by several of the group, while "It's a long way to Tipperary" was also resurrected for the occasion. After another dance, which resembled a war-dance very much, the frosh were led out into the open and taken for another stroll along the middle of the street down as far as Bleury Street, where they again entertained some of the dancing fraternity. Evidently, determined to make the most of the occasion they once more started for a walk which ended in front of the R.V.C. White forms appeared at the upper windows when the yells were first given although the building remained in absolute darkness. Everyone seemed to do their best in serenading the fair maidens and a very creditable showing was made by them. When this yell had been given the group dispersed once more to resume their slumber, from which they had been very rudely awakened.

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McGill Daily

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The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by

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A. S. Noad, '19, Editor-in-Chief.

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Royal Victoria College Staff.
Editor: Miss M. Young, '19. Assistant Editor: Miss N. D. Mawdsley.

Reporters.

F. Basnar, '19; H. Nichol, '20.

News Editor in Charge of this Issue.

J. E. Lloyd.

Assistant Editors.

J. S. G. Shotwell, G. W. Bain, N. E. Peterson.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 20, 1918.

"McGILL DAILY"

Now that the work of the session is at last under way it may not be out of place to reassert the functions and purpose of our daily college publication. This is desirable, not merely with regard to those who have but recently entered McGill and are more or less unacquainted with the place which the "Daily" occupies in our college life and activity. Unfortunately ignorance in this connection is likewise prevalent among upperclassmen and, though it may be presumption to write it, among members of the staff.

Such ignorance, whether wilful or otherwise, is extremely unfortunate not merely from the point of view of the minority directly interested in the welfare of the "Daily," but from the standpoint of the undergraduate body as a whole, of which "McGill Daily" is the official organ.

It is most desirable in the interests of our college publication and in those of the individual student, that a general and real understanding prevail regarding the status and constitution of the former. To this end therefore we are seizing the opportunity, while the session is still young, to bring the matter before the attention of the student body.

First of all it is important to grasp the fact that the "Daily" is the official organ of the Students' Society, to which organization belongs every undergraduate who paid the universal fee. Being such, the newspaper is controlled by the Students' Council, and thus is essentially official.

The actual editing of the "Daily" is dependent upon voluntary effort on the part of members of the undergraduate body. Little comprehension of the great amount of work involved in the production of our college paper is possible to one who has not had actual experience in its connection. That the burden has rested upon the shoulders of a very few has been one of the regrettable features of the last two years of the "Daily's" history, and it has apparently been inevitable owing to the fact that time and again the staff has been almost entirely depleted.

With the commencement of another session, however, and moreover one which apparently presents brighter prospects than its immediate predecessors, it is only reasonable to expect renewed enthusiasm and co-operation in connection with the publication of the "Daily." We at McGill can pat ourselves on the back and boast of editing the only college daily in Canada, but if our actual individual interest extends no further than giving its columns a glance each morning our pride and college spirit is but skin deep.

In short, the task of editing the "Daily" is no joke. It involves hard work continuously. And yet it must be done by some one unless an institution, of vital importance in college life, is to be allowed to drop out of existence.

Each and every undergraduate connected with McGill should feel some personal responsibility and obligation in this matter. There are numerous and various ways of rendering assistance, only one of which is by personal work in the editorial office.

With regard to the average Freshman, who may not as yet have found his bearings, we may say that he may be of real service to the "Daily" if so inclined. It is necessary, however, to repeat that the production of the college paper involves the necessity for real effort and not infrequently a certain amount of self-sacrifice.

THE "B., W. AND F."

With the announcement that there will be an organization meeting of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club to-morrow night, the statement recently made in these columns to the effect that the various forms of undergraduate activity were beginning to show signs of more life than they have evinced since the outbreak of the war seems to be borne out. The "B., W. and F." as the club in question is familiarly called, is one of the associations which should be kept alive at McGill, no matter what other activities are allowed to lapse. The athletic training afforded to its members with its accompanying discipline of mind and body provides an excellent parallel course to the learning absorbed by the students in the lecture rooms.

Last year, unfortunately, when everything seemed to be at the lowest level of activity, the "B., W. and F." was permitted to join the melancholy group of non-operating clubs. This was felt to be a great loss to the corporate life of the university by those who remembered the "good old days" of such wrestlers as Trapp and Parsons, to mention only two of many, and fencers such as Wickenden and Lowe. It appeared, however, that it was impossible to awaken popular interest in the work and this, no doubt, was due to the fact that most of the men who were prominent in athletics at McGill had gone overseas.

Now, with the return of these men, minus, alas, those who have given up their lives in the service of their country, we may look with confidence to the revival of the work they were interested in. Let us hope that every student who feels himself in need of athletic training, and who is not a member of the C.O.T.C., will be on hand at the initial meeting to lend his support. Make 1917-18 the last year concerning which it might be said that the undergraduate life of McGill was, if not dead, at least in a state of sus-

English Poor Law AND ITS ECONOMIC EFFECTS Prior to 1884.

(Continued)

Its Deficiencies Summarized.
Hence a review of the history of poor law administration under the terms of the Act of Elizabeth shows that its deficiency lay chiefly in five directions, namely:—(1) The officers appointed by the law were unequal to the task; (2) The difference of policy to be pursued with regard to those who use an ordinary and daily trade and those who do not was so vaguely stated as to have been generally overlooked; (3) The policy of setting the poor to work was proved to be an impracticable one; (4) The conception underlying the whole Act—i.e. the right of the poor to a statutory maintenance—made it necessary to have some plan of indicating where and by whom each applicant had to be relieved. This resulted in the most unfortunate permanent adscription of the labourer to the soil and the consequent enforced immobility of labour which could but work disadvantageously to the nation at large as well as to the individual workman; (5) Finally the old poor law turned out to be ineffectual in fulfilling the chief duty for which it was designed, that of relieving the impotent, sick and destitute. Attention came to be given rather to the ever increasing pressure of able-bodied pauperism.

Mr. Pitt's Condemnation.
Consequently by 1795 conditions among the English poor—aggravated rather than improved—were such as to afford ample inspiration to the reformer. In 1796 we find that Mr. Pitt's attention was directed towards the problem of alleviating the prevalent and ever increasing misery. He strongly argued against any arbitrary regulation of wages claiming that "trade industry and barter would always find their own level." With reference to the existing poor laws he considered that they "contributed to fetter the circulation of labour and to substitute a system of abuses in room of the evils they were meant to redress." He condemned the Law of Settlement on economic grounds, for "preventing the workman from going to the market where he could dispose of his industry to the greatest advantage, and the capitalist from employing the person qualified to procure him the best return for his advances." In thus enacting, the law "had at once increased the burthen of the poor and taken from the collective resources of the state to supply wants which its operation occasioned."

Mr. Pitt's Bill, 1796.
Pitt embodied the conclusion at which he had arrived in a Bill which he introduced to Parliament in 1796. It was however, far too complicated and aimed at changes too violent and exceedingly unsuccessful in passing the quiescently unsuccessful in passing the legislature. Among other things, Pitt advocated the bringing about of freely circulating labour and the founding of industry schools. He also proposed that a Poor Law Budget be annually laid before Parliament in order that the Government might be acquainted with conditions as they actually prevailed. This latter recommendation was later adopted under the terms of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. After the failure of Mr. Pitt's Bill in 1796, a period of five years elapsed before legislation on the subject was again resorted to.

Close of 18th Century.
Now, with some idea of the misery and destitution which, as a result of the badly administered Elizabethan Act, had been steadily increasing down to the close of the century, we can follow the course of Poor Law development and social reform on into the succeeding century. The historical sketch above has been essential to a general review of Poor Law administration during the period which follows and now thus roughly equipped we can proceed to a consideration of social conditions and the administration of poor relief as it existed in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The Nineteenth Century

Fee Rates Increased.
During the latter part of the eighteenth century labourers' wages increased in somewhat corresponding ratio to the increase in the price of food. But the augmentation of the latter was continuous and sometimes excessive so that the labourer was frequently exposed to privation and forced to resort to the poor rates for aid. This led to the blending of wages for labour and relief from the poor rates in such a manner that they gradually grew almost inseparable. This result was greatly accelerated by resort to the bread-scale—a scheme of basing the weekly relief tendered to the poor and industrious upon the prevailing price of bread. In the meantime the assessment for the poor rates was continually, and with alarming rapidity, increasing. In 1783, 1784 and 1785 the average expenditure for the relief of the poor amounted to £2,000,

238 while for 1802 and 1803 it had mounted to £4,267,965. That is, it had more than doubled in seventeen years. There is not the least doubt that the loose handed application of poor rates in aid of wages in some form or other had a large share in bringing about this enormous increase.

Prevailing Evils.

The evils arising from this greatly increased assessment fell heavily alike on all classes. The rich paid more for poorer labour and the poor were compelled to receive the equivalent of their work in a form which must have been repulsive to their feelings of independence and self-respect. The population was continually on the increase. Trade, wealth and the resources of the country grew in a still greater ratio than the population. But the general condition of the people did not keep pace with these improvements since the advance, which, from time to time, took place in the cost of subsistence continually preceded an equivalent advance in the wages of labour and the deficiency thus arising was mostly made up out of the poor rates, which necessarily became both a heavy burden to the ratepayer and a demoralizing influence to the labourer.

Abuse of Poor Fund.

The war with France brought with it several legislative measures providing relief for the families of militiamen on active service. Overseers in the parishes were authorized to pay weekly, to such families, from the poor rates an amount to be determined by the price of a day's husbandry in the locality. Needless to say this tremendously increased the assessment for poor rates. They came to be regarded by the working classes as constituting a common fund to which application for relief need occasion no repugnance. Thus the poor fund, originally intended for the relief of the impotent and destitute now came to be squandered on the idle and dissolute. Industry was checked, self-reliance destroyed and the general wretchedness aggravated.

Robert Malthus.

Robert Malthus, in his "Essay on Population" published in 1806, pictures the lower classes of English society in all the wretchedness and depravity which characterized that period. With reference to the existing poor laws he states that "it is to be feared that, although it may have alleviated a little the intensity of individual misfortune, it has spread the evil over a larger surface." Fortunately for England," he continues, "a spirit of independence still remains among the peasantry. The poor laws are strongly calculated to eradicate this spirit. The poor laws of England were undoubtedly instituted for the most benevolent purpose but it is evident that they have failed in attaining it." With regard to the Law of Settlement, Malthus held that "the whole business of settlements, even in its present amended state (i.e., persons only removable after becoming chargeable) is contradictory to all ideas of freedom . . . and the obstructions continually occasioned in the market of labour by these laws have a constant tendency to add to the difficulties of those who are struggling to support themselves without assistance." In short "the parish laws of England," continued Malthus, "appear to have contributed to raise the prices of provisions and to lower the real price of labour."

(To be Continued.)

NOTICES

(Continued from page 4)
classmates and representative men of the University. A very cordial invitation is extended Arts '22 and Science '22. College songs will be sung, and an enjoyable evening is anticipated.

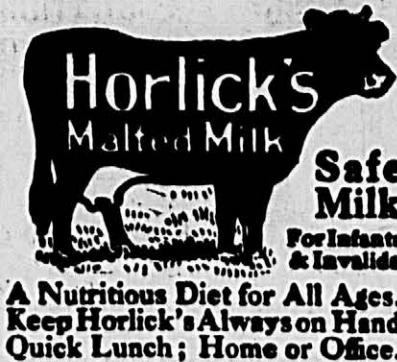
Meeting Class Med. '20.

There will be a meeting of Fourth Year Meds. this morning, November 20th, at 9:30 a.m., Lecture Room A. Election of officers. Full attendance requested.

ATHLETICS AT YALE.

Athletic contests among Yale University men may be held Saturday afternoons, the only really free time for men in the S. A. T. C. at the university, according to Prof. R. N. Corwin, chairman of the Yale Athletic Association board of control.

Intercollegiate contests as practised in the past are impossible; but inter-unit impromptu contests may be promoted. Professor Corwin says. He points out the importance of discarding everything non-essential for those things which are in line of war training, and expresses his belief in the necessity for athletics which have been shown at training camps as providing recreation in the best form.



CORRESPONDENCE

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

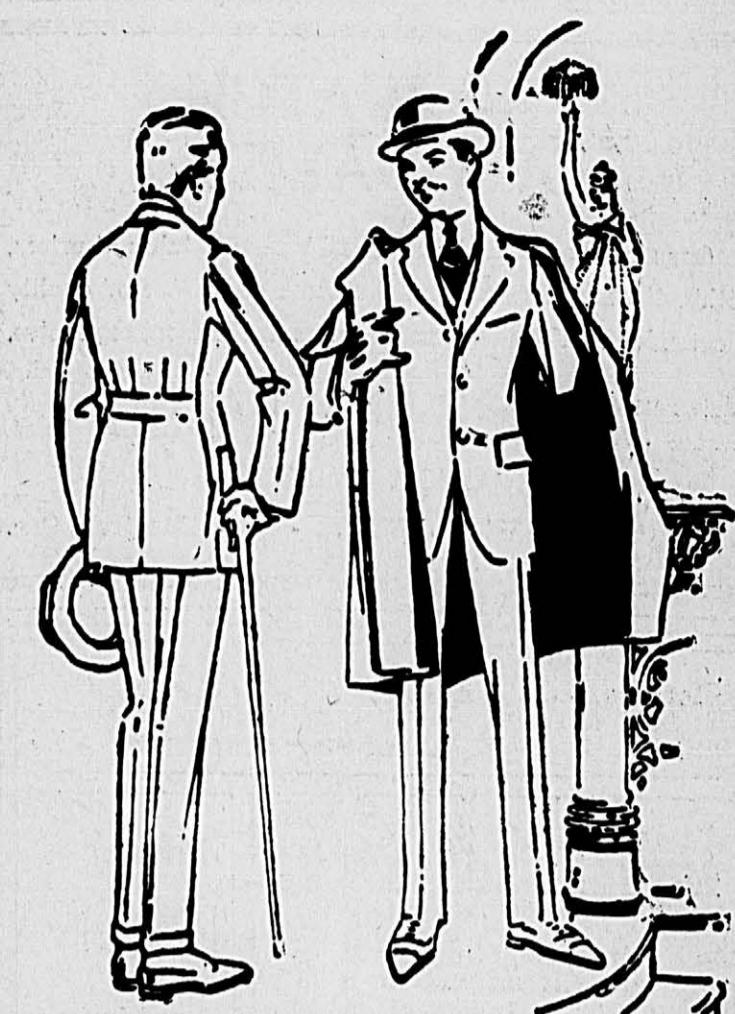
No communications will be admitted to this column without the name of the writer being attached, not necessarily for PUBLICATION.

To the Editor of the Daily.

Dear Sir.—Some time ago your columns contained an article concerning proposed facilities to undergraduates on their return from the War. The time has now arrived when a definite scheme should be held out by our universities; and McGill might well lead in doing so. The shortening of time for the course, where possible, is an important element. Many of those who have been absent for one or more years from their Arts course cannot continue it under the ordinary conditions. May I suggest that for such men the B.A. degree be granted on theses, and not examinations,—the subjects of the theses to be fixed by a special committee who shall consider the case of each man separately. For instance, Captain A. has answered his country's call while in his second year. The question for the committee is: has he while abroad, improved his mind on any special subjects which render his mental development equivalent to that of the pass graduate for the B.A.—even though those subjects be not in the stated curriculum. Suppose he is able, after a brief course of directed reading at home, to produce a good historical memoir of the campaigns of 1918, based upon his own participation and studies on the ground, such a story would probably be a fairly valuable contribution to history. And if the University acquired several such memoirs, they would do it credit. Suppose Captain A. had been in the East and was able to record some phase of his impressions there, chosen or suggested by the committee, another real contribution to knowledge would result. If, furthermore, he had taken an interest in French, Flemish or English architecture, antiquities, languages, aerial navigation, the chemistry of high explosives, the psychology of war, or any one of several other special subjects, sufficient to justify his fitness as a man of thought and substantial education, the committee might be liberal as to form and ought to try to find sufficient to recommend him for the degree. The service of these men to their country deserves the most considerate possible treatment in the matter, and it would be but a fair way of lessening their sacrifice. With regard to professional degrees, the subject must be admitted to be more difficult.

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A HIGHER EDUCATION FOR JAPANESE WOMEN

Universities in Japan are Opening Their Doors to Women Students

"Higher education for women is one of the latest developments in Japan," writes the editor of the Tokyo Asahi. "Although Japan possesses two institutions called 'Women's Universities,' they are only technical colleges (meaning for the instruction of teachers). They differ greatly in scholarship rank from the men's universities. One Imperial University opens its doors to women students, the Tohoku Imperial University, at Sendai, and has two or three girl pupils. Recently three women have been graduated from that institution with the degree of M.A."

"The chief obstacle to university education for women in Japan is the domestic theory advocated by the majority of Japanese educationalists—that women should be raised to become good wives and mothers. This theory of woman's sphere, however, is not confined to Japan. Even in the United States, many people insist that girls be chiefly educated to be mothers. The only difference between the Western peoples and the Japanese is their way of interpreting this belief. In the West, higher or university education is advocated because it is thought to qualify women to become better wives and more intelligent mothers. In Japan, until recently, men have thought that higher education for women meant destruction of home life."

INSTRUCTION FOR BOYS.

There can be no doubt but that the preparatory training now being given in certain government factories is producing something like a revolution in British workshops. Many of the changes in instructional methods now being introduced are likely to continue in operation in some engineering shops, at any rate, when munitions of war are no longer their first aim; in fact, the management appears to be making arrangements of nature that involves apprenticeship for a considerable number of years.

A correspondent of The Sheffield Independent has been paying a visit to the South of England and has come back full of enthusiasm for what he there saw.

"I suppose," he observes, "that if I were to say to an old North Country mechanic that there are munitions works with workshop schools and training shops where boys are taught to work to drawings; to use scientific instruments; that in conjunction they are taught mathematics, drawing and elementary science; that after some months in the training shop they begin to go through the works, spending some months in, let us say, the carpenter's shop, the sheet metal shop, the shops of the coppersmith, the millwright, the instrument-maker, the tool-maker (with the drawing office and the metallurgical laboratory open to promising ones also); and that for all this training they are paid a wage and war bonus, he would smile incredulously and say, 'What you're talkin' about are premium apprentices of a new sort; not lads who're goin' to be tradesmen.' And when I have convinced him that my facts were right he would, were he as sensible as I believe him to be, wish that he had his life to live over again. Well the millennium has not arrived, and the Trade Lads School idea is not new; but it is encouraging to record that more firms, week by week, are realizing the worth of it and developing schemes.

"I saw also the instructional shop where all boys spend their first three to six months in order to learn shop discipline, the handling of tools, and the use, to some little extent, of machines. The shop has a lathe, a milling machine and a drilling machine. The boys start with the use of the file and hack-saw and pass on to filing square and hexagonal holes and plugs; cutting keyways in shafts, marking off with scribing block and height gauge, tapping and cutting threads with stocks and dies; turning and screw cutting; lathe tool grinding, milling, using dividing head, feeds, speeds, etc. They receive lectures in the micrometer, Verner, combination sets, dividing head, Newall's fits, dial indicator, reading drawings, etc. They work the ordinary 48-hour week. I saw some capital work they had done.

"But these schemes were found to be inadequate. Boys were entering the factory—as they are still entering scores of factories—indiscriminately and on the personal recommendation of employees, and becoming very often message boys and shop boys. There was no undertaking to teach them trades. Boys were employed for long periods in 'blind alley' occupations. Accordingly a new scheme was instituted. All message boys were replaced by girls. Boys can now only enter the factory by competitive examination in English and arithmetic and (optional) mathematics, physics and drawing. About 15 per cent. of those competing at the last examination were secondary school boys. The

NOMINATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that Nominations, signed by twenty-five students, for a President of the McGill Union, also a President for the Track Club, must be filed at the Secretary's Office between the 18th and the 28th inst.

Nominations will also be received, between the same dates, signed by ten students, for a representative to the Executive Council from each Faculty—Arts, Law, Medicine and Science.

Elections for the above take place on Friday, December 6th.

R. H. KENNEDY,
Acting-Secretary.

syllabus is arranged so that local boys have a reasonable chance, and the candidates are judged mainly, not by scholastic attainments, but by general indications of intelligence and suitability. The number of boys admitted will be about 100 per year, and the age of entry between 14 and 16½.

"The total period of apprenticeship will be normally six years, but in no case less than three, and will terminate at the age of 21. As far as possible each boy will be given a short training in each shop. The hours of instruction in the school are to be increased to 10 hours per week, of normal students and 12 hours for those specially selected. The rates of pay of the boys are: First year, 5s. per week; second year, 8s.; with yearly increments of 4s. war bonuses in addition are paid of 10s. 3d. per week up to 18 years, and 18s. 6d. thence onward to 21 years. An extra 2s. per week is given in the cases of exceptionally good progress.

"I said to one of the head officers after I had heard the scheme explained, 'How are you going to get boys, after this training, to become ordinary workmen? They'll want to be foremen or assistant managers.' He smiled. 'I agree there is that point. But during the later years of the boy's apprenticeship he will more than repay us in his better workmanship and the smaller amount of stuff scrapped. And, after all, this is a government factory. If we don't get the benefit of him the country will!'

"I have been visiting a government factory in the South Country. The neighborhood has no technical school so very sensibly the management decided that they would have one of their own. Accordingly, in November, last they started a school in the works, where all boys under 18 attend for six hours a week and are taught by qualified masters. 'In the beginning,' said the schoolmaster to me, 'the boys regarded it as a lark, a means of wasting time. Now they are keen and serious. A really tip-top boy at the end of his four years' schooling should attain a standard approximating in his particular subjects the intermediate engineering degree; others less good, the matriculation standard. We have had 250 students. The six hours is split up into one hour English, two hours mathematics, one and one-half hours drawing, one and one-half hours elementary science. The boys are divided into three grades according to ability. The works are taking on no junior draftsmen at present; we are laying on the school to produce them.'

A NOVEMBER SONG.

(By Clinton Scollard, in the "Sun," New York.)
Sometimes in November's heart
Sudden vernal pulses start
On a day when winds forget
Their admonitory fret.
And a single violet.

On a southward-facing slope
Dares to open its eyes in hope
(Though the golden hope be vain)
That it's April once again.

So with age. A day will come
When Youth's sweet delirium,
Stirs the sluggish vein along,
Vigil, vital, swift and strong
As the throbbing of a song.
Waft of perfume, eyes that gleam;
Wake the transitory dream
(Though the golden dream be vain)
That it's April once again!

Since the Bagdad scheme has been knocked on the head, the Crown-Prince is reported to have asked, "Will the Allies bag Dad?"

MEETING OF B. W. & F. CLUB

A meeting of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club will be held at 5.00 o'clock on Thursday afternoon in the Union.

The purpose of the meeting is to reorganize the club and to plan a commencement of its activities immediately. Any student who has ever done any boxing, wrestling or fencing, or who would like to commence participating in these sports, is asked to be present at the meeting to-morrow afternoon.

RETURNED MEDICALS FORM AN ASSOCIATION

Returned Men of Other Faculties May Co-Operate

A meeting of the returned Medical undergraduates was held on Monday the 18th inst., at 5 p.m. in the New Medical Building.

About seventy-five men were present, and it was unanimously decided to form an association of returned men. The following officers were accordingly elected:

Hon. President—Col. H. S. Birkett, C.B.

President—F. G. Miller.

Vice-President—L. C. Montgomery.

Secretary—A. R. Learoyd.

Treasurer—R. P. Kinsman.

A committee of four, one from each year was also elected, to assist the executive in the projected activities of the Association. The members are N. T. Williamson, B. C. Keeping, A. G. Ross and H. M. Elder. At a further meeting a constitution will be submitted, and other business discussed.

It is hoped that returned men of other Faculties will co-operate with the Meds, as such an Association should have an important place in college activities.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE POPULAR IN FRANCE.

English is threatening to outstrip French as the universal language—and is threatening to do it on French territory. To learn English has become the national vogue to-day in France. The presence on French soil of so many millions of Anglo-Saxon soldiers has given rise to a sudden desire among all classes to speak English. When one remembers the traditional antipathy and hostility of the French toward speaking any other language—but the French, the change is hardly less than a phenomenon.

The air is full of schemes and devices for teaching our tongue to the masses. Every teacher of English has more than he can do to fill the wants of all his pupils. An ingenious plan of readers has been devised by the "Matin," which publishes at the very top of its page in both corners a boxful of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives and participles every morning.

Other newspapers are also following the plan of the "Matin" in devoting the ear-spaces at the side of their titles to a little daily lesson of not more than six words, in which the English pronunciation is conveyed in a weird and really wonderful manner. The witties of French dailies "L'Œuvre" is going its contemporary one better by organizing classes for its readers several times a week in different parts of Paris. Selected.

ILLINOIS BUY BONDS.

A bond for every woman in the University of Illinois is the goal definitely set by the committee of representative women of the University which met to discuss the women's share in the Liberty Loan campaign.

The meeting consisted of representatives from every woman's organization, including social and professional societies, co-operative houses, literary societies and the Y.W.C.A.

ARTS '20 MEETING YESTERDAY.

At a meeting of Arts '20, held in the Reading Room yesterday, Messrs. J. L. O'Brien, O. B. Evans and J. N. Petersen were appointed to represent the class on the Annual Board.

THE "ALBERTAN" COAT

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Since the Bagdad scheme has been knocked on the head, the Crown-Prince is reported to have asked, "Will the Allies bag Dad?"

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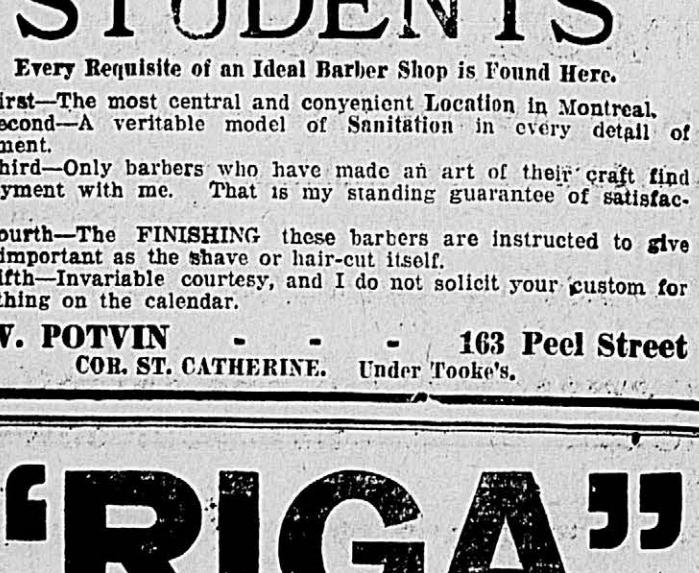
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R. V. C. NOTES

R. V. C. Undergraduates.

There will be a meeting of the R. V. C. Undergraduate Society to-day, at three o'clock, in the common room, to decide what should be done in connection with the Three Campaigns in One. Other important business will also be discussed and every undergraduate is urged to be present.

A meeting of R. V. C. '22 was held on Nov. 19th with Miss E. Abbott, the undergraduate president, in the chair. The purpose of the meeting was to elect the officers for the coming year. The following officers were elected: President, Louie Riley; vice-president, Nora James; secretary-treasurer, K. Alexander; poster rep., Millicent Perry; reporter, Winnifred Birkett; rep. vice-president, Mary Fry.

There will be two basket ball practices on Wednesday, Nov. 20th. One at two o'clock is for girls who played in previous years but not in class teams and for girls who have played outside of college. The second practice will be at three o'clock and is for all girls who have played on college teams. A notice will be found on the Athletic Board and everybody is urged to sign up at once.

It is hoped that everybody who intends to play should come, as the rule will be explained. Basket ball is late in starting this year so it is up to everybody to get out and do their bit.

Y. W. C. A. Tea.

The annual Y.W.C.A. reception to the First Year will be held to-morrow in the Common Room at four o'clock. All undergraduate and partial students are urged to attend as it is by means of this meeting that the society hopes to welcome its new members and place all upon a friendly footing in preparation for the year's work.

Third Year Class Meeting.

The first meeting of R. V. C. '20 since the re-opening of the University was held in the Common Room at one o'clock on Tuesday. Miss Grace Moody, the president of the Third Year, presided. Before referring to the business of the meeting, the President spoke most feelingly of the great loss the college as a whole and the R. V. C. '20 as a year have sustained in the death of Alice Safford. She fittingly put it "that little need be said to remind the class of the greatness of their loss. All who had been fortunate enough to know Alice and count her as a friend would always have a very beautiful and precious memory to carry with them." The business of the year was the election of representatives to the Annual Board. This was quickly dispensed with in the election of Helen Nichol, Grace Moody and Lucille Roston to represent R. V. C. '20 on the Board. The question of a class fee was then discussed. It was decided that the class fee of R. V. C. '20 for the session 1918-19 be one dollar. The secretary, Miss Lucille Roston, would be much pleased if the dollars could be remitted to her as soon as possible.

"We only pass through this world but once." For some the road is long and winding, hilly and uneven; for others the road is short, straight and smooth. Those who travel the long trail meet many wayfarers, whom they greet, commune with, bind in friendship, and then pass on. Those others, whose journey is not so long, do not have so many travellers, but the memory of the meeting in the minds of those who met the one whose journey's end is but a little distance on is vivid and constant.

Alice Safford has come to her journey's end. From her home in Sutton, Quebec, where she had gone when the influenza epidemic caused the temporary closing of the University as a word that Alice had died of the influenza on Tuesday, November the fifteenth. All who knew her loved her, and it was a numbing shock to learn that she had gone ahead, that she had reached the goal so soon, while her fellow travellers were following on.

Alice Safford joined our caravan of college wayfarers in the Fall of 1916, when she entered the University as a member of Arts '20. A happy comrade was she, always ready with a smile, never conscious of any personal discouragement, but always ready to hearten the one who needed sympathy and a bit of cheer. Her life was short, she died in her nineteenth year, and her stay with us was but two years. Yet during those two years she lived such an unselfish and generous life that she endeared herself to everyone. The house-girls in the Royal Victoria College could perhaps more fully appreciate the true selfless beauty of Alice's personality, because they were constant witnesses of the innumerable acts of loving kindness that were done by her during her residence at the College.

She did not seek popularity, but she received it, and it was an evidence of her trustworthiness and reliability that she was elected vice-president of

the Y. W. C. A. for this year. Her loss on the executive of the Association is keenly felt; all the members of the Cabinet were most assured and encouraged by the enthusiasm and faith Alice showed in her support of the Association. The plans for the coming year's work had been commenced before her illness, and the executive feels that the genuine interest which this keen-spirited girl showed from the beginning will be a source of inspiration and encouragement in all the subsequent work of the Association.

"Friendship by its very nature consists in loving, rather than in being loved. In other words, friendship consists in being a friend, not in having a friend." Alice Safford, by her life, showed that she believed in "being a friend," and because of her spirit of "brotherly love" she received herself the constancy of many friends. It is a "friend" that all who knew her mourn; it is a "friend" that we, her classmates, miss.

Just an Impression.

There were many people present at the Victory Loan Parade last week, who, after the parade was over and the cheering had ceased turned homeward with a decided feeling of disgust with the whole affair. One girl turned to her friend and said: "Tis quite evident that these people have not tasted of the bitterness of war. To us who have given our brothers this flag-flapping and general hubbub seems such a paltry expression of gratitude and joy that peace has at last come upon the earth. We should cry with all our hearts. Thanks be to God who giveth us the Victory." It is all very true the demonstrations on Monday morning were all too unworthy an expression of the wonderful feelings that poured into our hearts when we heard that the armistice had been signed; but there were many who have tasted of the bitterness of the war, who were also among the crowd; cheering with all their hearts and perhaps appearing even ridiculous in their enthusiasm. There were some who cheered because the good news meant the removal of war restrictions, there were some who were carried away by the enthusiasm of others, then too there were some who were justly happy because their boys had fought a well-fought fight and were now "Coming Home"; and lastly, there were those who had given their bravest and their best and whose sons were hot "Coming Home" but who shouted for joy because their great sacrifice had not been in vain, for the Victory and Peace for which they gave their lives had come at last.

Yes—after the parade last Monday many people who had tasted of the bitterness of war turned homeward in disgust but there were many more who after the din had died away turned home with hearts full of happiness and said in all sincerity "Thanks be to God who giveth us the Victory."

NOTICES

Annual Board Meeting.

A meeting of the Annual Board will be held this evening at 7.30 o'clock in the Faculty Room of the R. V. C. Representatives from R. V. C., Arts, Science, Medicine and Law are asked to be present.

As the meeting will be commenced sharply at 7.30 p.m., everyone is requested to be present before that time.

Columbian Club Meeting.

An important meeting of the Columbian Club will be held at 2.30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon in the clubrooms, 250 Sherbrooke Street West. All members are especially requested to attend.

Thoughtless Ones Advised.

A considerable amount of unnecessary trouble has been caused to the Union attendants by the fact that students insist on going upstairs with their overcoats and rubbers on, and then removing these in the billiard and reading rooms to the great detriment of the floors and furniture. This is merely due to thoughtlessness on their part, and it is to be hoped that any who read this notice will be gentlemanly enough to see to it in future that their wet clothes are left in the cloak-rooms provided for this purpose.

The Union Showers.

The attention of students is drawn to the fact that the Union is equipped with thoroughly modern baths and showers which are intended for their use. A purely nominal charge is made to those who avail themselves of the privilege and there is no reason why the Union showers should not be extensively patronized.

Freshmen Receptions.

To-night at 8 o'clock in Strathcona Hall the Y.M.C.A. of McGill University will give a reception to all the Freshmen in the faculties of Arts and Science. The executive hopes that all men who come for the first time to McGill will avail themselves of this opportunity of meeting their

(Continued on page 2).

When this noon you go to lunch,
Save some sugar for the bunch
That we've sent over to fight our fight,
We'll whip the Kaiser or else—Good Night!



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